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Saturday, *December* 19, 1801.

OLD NICK:

A SATIRICAL STORY.

(CONTINUED)

"DO you think," said Keppel, unbending his brows at the word *wife* (N. B. he was not yet married), "do you think that my Penelope would turn you *out?* You have not seen her, and therefore surely imagine my wife is to be as large as my house, that she is to leave no room for you." "'Tis true," "replied Barclay," smiling, "that I have not seen her, but though she may not be corporeally as large as the house, yet you know some wives, of much less size, manage to fill a house so cleverly as to leave no room for any body else. Husbands tell me there is a kind of ubiquity about them. Go where you will, the first thing you see is your wife. Let a husband steal either into the nursery, to shew the nursery-maid how to make the pap, or into the kitchen, to take a sop from the pan, and I'll wager my head, that though he took his wife out of town like a cat in a bag, and dropt her ten miles off, he would have scarcely got the cook's leave to proceed, when she would come pounce upon him, like a ravenous hawk on a poor trembling cock-sparrow."

In our hero's speech I cannot help remarking the words "*I'll wager my head.*" This phrase, though often used, is of very doubtful import, as it depends upon the value the man who employs it sets upon his head, to determine whether he bets little or much. And again, tho' he may believe that he offers to bet high, his hearers may think that he proposes to bet a mere nothing; I know not what Barclay meant, but let it be remembered, that whenever I employ the phrase, I intend to signify that I would bet an enormous sum, if I had it,——my head being the most valuable thing I have. Indeed, we authors are in that respect like asparagus, there's nothing good about us but our heads.—"Ay," said Keppel, "do you talk thus of matrimony?"

"Will you not believe that I have great reverence for it," replied Barclay, when I tell you that I never hear the word but with awe and trembling?" "Leave off bantering," rejoined Keppel, "and tell me whether you really have the same notion of it as is vulgarly entertained."

"To be serious then," said he, "I am quite of an opposite opinion. I am firmly persuaded that there is no better state in the world, if a man does not marry for the sake of the mean advantages to be derived from the dowry his partner brings, but for those, so eminently superior, which are to be found in a congeniality of disposition, and a confidence that knows no reserve. He who links himself to a being he loathes, solely because it has riches, deserves not that happiness which money cannot purchase, and to suffer all that misery, he should have known no gold could prevent. In truth, I can imagine nothing more engaging, nothing more delightful in nature, than a man and woman, of mild and equal tempers, surrounded by their offspring, occupied in some innocent diversion, after the toils of the day are at an end. It is a heavenly picture, and no one can contemplate it without the most pleasing emotion. I call it heavenly, because I can form no better idea of Heaven, than that of a good father living amidst his children, in peace and concord!" "My friend," said Keppel, "the woman I love will be every thing you describe; but for myself, alas! how far am I from being such a man!"

By this it will be seen, that our hero's speech had in a great measure fixed Keppel in his intention to marry.—And I shall marry too, one of these days,——but it shall be at Malabar.

Barclay, ascribing his friend's words to his modesty in speaking of himself, went on, and concluded thus:——

"But he who marries a girl for no other reason, than because she has a pretty face,* is such a contemptible fool, that I know not what he deserves. I would not punish him as if he were a man, but if I could, I would *unmarry* him, put him in leading strings, whip him, and to make up for his loss, and prevent his crying, give him a doll to play with."

CHAP. IX.

What women are indebted to for their modesty.—The surprising effect of accident.—*What the author means to do when he has time.—The history about to take a new turn.—Gregory described.—A conversation between the author and the reader.—The former thinks it proper to decamp.*

NOTWITHSTANDING Keppel's disposition to take a wife, it was his opinion, and he would constantly assert it, that all women are born whores, and that modest woman are bred†. "Modesty," said he,

* He that weds for state or face,
Buys a horse, to lose the race,"

† He had probably formed his opinion on this head, from the ancients. SENECA says woman, "impuners animal est, et nisi scientia accessit, cupiditatum incontinens.

CATO: Indomitum animal.

HOMER: *cuc cunteron allo gunaices.*

And SHAKSPEARE affirms that a woman is the devil, which may serve for a translation of what precedes.

However, let it be remembered, that these gentlemen were all talking of woman, as she lived in their days. Had they existed in ours, how different would have been their language!

" or a reserved conduct, is the effect of education; but impudence, that is, indulging all our passions, is natural, since we should all do so if we were not taught otherwise."

" Some men," continued he, become famous for certain qualities that are called virtues, by mere chance. A man may happen to keep his word on several occasions with great strictness, because it suits him, or because he has no reason to break it, and it coming to his ear that he has been noticed in company, in consequence of it, as a man of undoubted veracity, he, without having thought of it before, resolves to assume the character, and play it through life. Such too is frequently the origin of remarkable courage, nice honour, &c. &c. Accident often (may I say always) determines whether we shall pursue the paths of virtue or vice. There is no natural vice or virtue in the creature. If he is virtuous through education, he is so by accident. —This happens to have a vicious education, and he comes to an untimely end; that has a virtuous one, and he dies an honourable death—change the *accident* and you change the man."

If this severe comment on mankind be true, the education of our children (I mean to get some when I've time) is of the last importance to us, as on that, and therefore on us, depend their future conduct, honour, and prosperity.

Barclay had now lived for some time enjoying his friend's company, in chambers not far distant from those occupied by Keppel. His only care was to resolve on what business or profession he should follow. The more he thought on this subject, the less inclination he found to decide on a thing from which he promised himself no pleasure. However, ACCIDENT (that great genius, who so often directs the conduct of mortals and makes them famous, or defames them without an energy of their own) at last fixed on a pursuit for him, which he reluctantly, but from necessity, adopted. As this circumstance will make a strange confusion in our story, and utterly destroy the simplicity of the narration which has preceded it, I shall beg *(take)* leave to terminate every thing that it seems necessary to say, before we enter upon it.

When Barclay removed from his father's house to chambers, Gregory without being desired, or asking whether he might, attended close at his heels, as a matter of course, and set about doing every thing there was to be done, with his usual diligence.

Our friend Gregory was now between forty and fifty; he was stout and rather short, his height not exceeding five feet. Of his face, I can only say, that, excepting a nose of no common promise, it had nothing to distinguish it from the vulgar herd of faces, innocent of all meaning. To describe him in word, he held the same rank among nature's works as hardware among the potters.

Of the honesty of his mind and disposition too much cannot be said. His outside was rough like the shell of the cocoa nut, and like the cocoa, his heart contained abundance of sweet milk—the sweet milk of human kindness.

" Well but his vices, sir,—his swearing, and his fondness of—what, sir? What was he fond of? For shame, ma'am don't ask me that.

" You promised to tell, sir, and you know, that a woman's curosity is——" As restless as St. Vitus's dance! therefore to give you ease, I'll tell you. Now, O goddess of Chastity, send, O send thy sylphs to influence my words and guide my pen? My invocation being at an end, be pleased, madam (for I swear I will not speak out loud), be pleased to lend me your ear—Pooh, that won't do—Do just move your wig a little on one side—there, that 'll do. Gregory, madam, was, what I still hope you are not, excessively fond of love! " Pshaw, is that all? And pray, sir, why should not I be fond of love?"

Zounds, ma'am, he was as amorous as a goat!—" Poor fellow, well, I'm sure he's more to be pitied than blamed."

Madam, I *honour* your feelings, but I shall not venture to remain in private with you any longer!

CHAP. X.

A publican, the marquis of Granby, a petticoat, and Gregory, all jumbled together in one period.—Gregory falls in love, according to South's sermons.—His success.—How he was found out.—What is sometimes meant by the word SIR.*—The kiss of reconciliation.*

AS any figure with a bald head is, to a publican, the sign of the marquis of Granby, so was any thing in a petticoat an angel in the eyes of Gregory. That being the case, he must undoubtedly have possessed much of the virtue of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, to have lived in this great town so long as he did, without being entirely consumed

Though fortunate in many respects, he was not always successful in his amours. Being sent one day by Barclay, with some trifling message, to Keppel's chambers, he found there a pretty little wench who had lately been hired. The moment he beheld her he fell desperately in love. " In love?" you cry. Yes, in love, if South's definition of love be just. " It is," says he, " all the powers, vigour, and faculties of the soul, abridged into one inclination. The whole man wrapt up in one desire*." Such was the case with Gregory. South then adds, " That the soul may sooner leave off to subsist, than to love; and, like a vine, it withers and dies, if it has nothing to embrace." Gregory could never submit to that; he therefore began to embrace the nymph with true Satyric warmth. Having previously enquired whether her master was at home, and learning that he was not, he shut the door, and without any farther ceremony, like Helle was carried by the Ram, he bore her into the bed-chamber. Here, Madam, such a conflict ensued as you can have no idea of.

Alas! poor Gregory, to attack thee in such a situation! Madam, she beat him with a brush, until he was obliged to cry for quarters. She then opened the door, and he was glad to sneak away disgraced and discomfited. Such, indeed, is commonly the end of most love affairs.

But to use the words of a noble lord, " The gallant who goes about to open the trenches in this manner, will generally" (like Gregory) " be soon obliged to raise the siege†."

Keppel's maid having never seen Gregory before, and he thinking it full as well, after what had happened, to retire without delivering his message, she could not identify the person who had been there, and, during his absence, committed such an alarming outrage on her virtue. However, as she had fought such a good fight, she was resolved not to lose all the advantage her reputation might derive from it; he therefore described every thing to her master on his return, as minutely as she was able. But she dwelt so much on her own *spotless virtue*, and gave such a confused account of the ravisher, that none but Keppel, who, knowing Gregory's propensity, shrewdly suspected it was him, could have gathered any thing from it.

Telling Barclay the circumstance next day, without intimating his suspicions, our hero exclaimed, before he had half finished, " As I live, 'twas Gregory! the scoundrel!"

" I guessed as much," cried Keppel, " but we may be both wrong—I am to dine with you to-day let us devise some plan to sound him."

This being agreed upon, at dinner, while Gregory was waiting, Barclay said in a careless manner, " Did you go to my

* Vol. i. p. 60. Sermons.

† Lord Mulgrave, on the bill to prevent the intermarriage of the party concerned. April, 1800.

friend's with that message, yesterday, Gregory?"

"Message?" he replied, in a way as if he had forgotten it.

"Yes," added the other, "the message that I told you to deliver in the course of the evening."

"Ay," cried Gregory, not wishing to tell a lie, and catching at the word *deliver*, "I recollect now—no, sir, I did not deliver it."

Keppel seeing they were baffled here, went on thus, addressing himself to Barclay.

"Apropos of yesterday—The strangest thing happened while I was out, that you ever heard. A man, I know not who, called at my chambers, and being told that I was not at home, he rushed in, and ravished my maid servant."

Gregory kept rubbing the glasses as if he meant to rub them to pieces.

"Bless me," cried Barlcay, with affected surprise, "pray, what time of the day was it?"

"Some time in the evening," replied the other.

"Well," said our hero, looking stedfastly at Gregory, whose confusion evidently betrayed his guilt, "I am glad, *sir*, to understand that you were not there last night."

When we say *sir*, to a gentleman, we mean to employ an honourable term; but when we apply it to a servant, as—"So, sir," or as it is used above, it is merely an abbrevation of *sirrah*. Gregory felt the full force of the word, and knew his master's suspicions; but not caring to acknowledge the fact, he bowed respectfully to conceal his blushes, and then turned round as if he had something to do at the sideboard.

Keppel had made a little embellishment, but finding that of no effect, proceeded to magnify still further.

"Now," said he to Barclay, "I would have forgiven the fellow for any thing that he did with the girl, since his passions might have run away with him, but I can never pardon his descending to steal the silver candlestick."

"If I did, I'll be d—d!" cried Gregory, turning hastily around; "as I hope for mercy, I stole nothing!"

Keppel and Barclay could not refrain from bursting out into a fit of laughter, during which, Gregory, conscious how his indignation at being accused of theft had betrayed him, ran out of the room.

While he was absent, Keppel unfolded the whole event minutely, and on Gregory's return, and promising to go and beg the lady's pardon, he was, with a severe reprimand from Barclay, forgiven.

He never wore livery, and next day, dressing himself in his Sunday's suit, he was, through the intercession of his friends, permitted to give and take the kiss of reconciliation. After this, he was by the nymph herself invited to drink a dish of excellent souchong, and from that moment had free ingress and egress at all times.—What could the man wish for more!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Origin and Explanation of sundry terms, in common use in England, and many of them in use even in this Country, but which are not generally understood.

NOTHING can be more foreign to the original meaning of many words, and proper names, than their present appellations, frequently owing to the history of those things being forgotten, or an ignorance of the language in which they were expressed. Who, for example, when the cryer of a court bawls out *O yes, O yes*, would dream that it was a proclamation commanding the talkers to become hearers, being the French word *Oyez, (listen)* retained in our courts ever since the pleadings were held in law French? Or would any person suppose that the head-land on the French coast, near Calais, called by our seamen, *Black-Ness*, could be so titled from its French name *Blanc-Nez*, or the *White Head-Land*.

Henry VIII. having taken the town of Boulogne in France, the gates of which he brought to Hardes in Kent, where they are still remaining, the flatterers of this reign highly magnified the action, which, Porto-Bello like, became a popular subject for signs; and the port or harbour of Boulogne, called *Boulogne Mouth*, was accordingly set up as a noted inn in Holborn. The name of the inn long out-living the sign and fame of the conquest, an ignorant painter, employed by a no less ignorant landlord to paint a new one, represented it by a bull and large gaping mouth. This sign is still in being in Bull and Mouth-street.

The same piece of history gave being to the Bull and Gate, originally meant for Boulogne Gate, and represented by an embattled gate, or entrance into a fortified town.——The Barber's Pole has been the subject of many conjectures; some conceiving it to be originated from the word *poll*, or *head*, with several other conceits, as far-fetched and as unmeaning; but the true intention of that party-coloured staff was to shew the master of the shop practised surgery, and could breathe a vein as well as mow a beard, such a staff being by every village practitioner put into the hand of a patient undergoing Phlebotomy. The white band which encompasses the staff was meant to represent the fillet, thus elegantly twined about it.

The Spectator has explained the sign of the Bell-Savage inn plausibly enough, supposing it to have been originally the figure of a beautiful female, found in the woods, called in French *La Belle Sauvage*. But another reason has since been given for it appellation, namely, that the inn was once the property of a lady Arabella Savage, and familiarly called Bell Savage's inn; probably represented, as at present, by a Bell and a Savage, or wild man, which was a rebus for her name, rebusses being much in fashion in the 16th century, of which the Bolt and Tun is an instance.

The three Blue Balls, prefixed to the doors and windows of pawn-brokers' shops, by the vulgar humourously said to indicate that *it is two to one that the things pledged are never redeemed*, were in reality the arms of a set of merchants from Lombardy, who were the first that publicly lent money on pledges. They dwelt together in a street, from that circumstance named Lombard-street, in London; and also gave their name to another in Paris.—The appellation of Lombard was formerly all over Europe considered as synonimous to that of Usurer. At the institution of the Yeomen of the Guard they used to wait at table on all great solemnities, and were ranged near the buffets: this procured them the name of *Buffetiers*, not very unlike, in sound, to the jocular appellation of *beef-eaters*, now given them; though probably it was rather the voluntary misnomer of some wicked wit, than an accidental corruption arising from ignorance of the French language.

The opprobrious title of *Bum Bailiff*, so constantly bestowed on Sheriffs Officers, is, according to judge Blackstone, only the corruption of bound Bailiff, every Sheriff's Officer being obliged to enter into bonds, and to find security for his good behaviour, previous to his appointment.

A *Cordwainer* seems to have no relation to the occupation it is meant to express, which is that of a *Shoe-Maker*; but *Cordoniere*, spelt *Corduaniere*, is the French word for that trade. The best leather used for shoes coming originally from Cordua in Spain, Spanish leather shoes were once famous in England.

ORIGINAL TALE.

The Ruins.

(CONTINUED.)

"HAIL to the mighty Mercia," said he, as I entered, "the haughty noble, whose power is so universally acknowledged—whose frown, in times not long past, possessed the basilisk's power; but neither whose power nor frowns can reinstate him in his former honours, nor liberate him from the power of his despised and hated brother. Didst thou think that because I happened to receive my existence a short time after thee, that I would tamely see myself excluded by the injustice of the law from that wealth and honour which had been the heritance of my father, and in which I ought to participate?—Didst thou think that when Matilda rejected the insulted Arthur, to accept the demure affectation of his brother, enforced by the possession of the earldom of Mercia, that I would passively submit?——Didst thou think that I would yield obedience to the authority assumed by the haughty earl of Mercia; that I would endure the insulting advice he daily offered, and not think on revenge?—No; of that power you refused to suffer me to participate, I will be sole possessor; and love and revenge shall be gratified in the possession of Matilda, uncontrolled by the rigid dictates of matrimonial propriety—" "Hold!" I exclaimed, unable to restrain my resentment; "Hold, thou fiend of darkness, who with diabolical pleasure, exults in the misery inflicted by thy arts, nor profane the name of my Matilda, by suffering it to escape thy unhallowed lips. Can you disregard the sacred bond of your oath, and smile upon it as you have done the violation of every law of your country, of every fraternal tie?—Appeal to your conscience, and if it has not yet grown callous to sensations of remorse, it will tell you that you have deserved, and will receive an eternal punishment." "Unworthy descendant and representative of your renowned ancestors," replied Arthur, "to suffer your mind to be subjected to the superstitious reverence of oaths, to imbibe all the mummery of priest-craft, and to be so credulous as to believe in their artful deceptions, and in the existence of a futurity. Oaths were made to bind children; to tie the weak mind, enervated by the influence of bigotry and superstition, to the execution of things in their nature disagreeable; but the elevated mind, unencumbered with the ridiculous ideas of religion, which the vulgar entertain, soars far above those bonds which the cunning of priests instituted to chain down the noble ambition of the soul. Still I cannot divest myself of every trace of that foolish weakness, stiled in the language of fools, fraternal affection; and, will therefore, upon certain conditions, pardon the many injuries I have sustained, and accord to you a forgiveness you do not deserve." "I must indeed, I answered, be humiliated to demand favours of my brother, or to receive his *kindly* proffered pardon; but, thank heaven, I possess so much of the courage of my ancestors as to reject all your conditions, and dare you to wreck on me your vengeance."—"Then," rejoined the wretch, "this night your soul wings its flight to its future imaginary residence, and fortune, propitious to my wishes, gives Matilda to my arms."—"Blasphemous wretch, may heaven's surest vengeance overtake thee, may the avenging lightning speed thy departure to thy native hell, if thou durst attempt a deed which will render thee for ever accursed. No! I continued, lost as thou art to all sense of virtue, thou canst not do it. The peace of Matilda is far dearer to me than life; and if thy conditions will restore her to tranquillity and happiness, let me hear them." With the greatest calmness, the villainous Arthur proposed his conditions. They were, that I should retire to a convent, disavow my union with my wife, the pride of my heart, or engage to procure a divorce from her; and to resign to the monster the possession of my estate, yield all title to Matilda, and thus become the willing instrument of my own dishonour. I need not tell you that his infamous proposals were rejected with disdain. The consequence was that I was instantly conducted to one of the turrets of the castle, where a small window, secured with iron bars placed alternately across each other, admitted the light of day. My prison was large, but after anxiously investigating every part of it, to find an outlet, I found my scrutiny vain, and was obliged to retire to my couch of straw, convinced that there was no method of escape that I could adopt, as the door by which I had entered was so well fastened as rendered an elopement impossible. The distresses which had thus unexpectedly overwhelmed me, the situation of my wife, and the unprotected state of our infant daughter, conspired to rob me of repose; and when at length I sunk into a broken slumber, wafted on the wings of imagination, I beheld the pale form of Matilda, sinking under the sufferings of a cruel confinement, and tormented with the insulting offers of my revengeful brother.

"But," continued Manston, "I have been so prolix that it is already the "noon of night," and it would be encroaching on your repose to continue my story now; so with your consent we will postpone it till another evening, and return to the cottage." Maria acquiesced in the judgment of the noble recluse, and they slowly returned to the lowly mansion, where Manston quickly retired to his couch.

JULIUS.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 19, 1801.

FULLY persuaded, that almost every person would wish to preserve so important a public document as the following, the editor deems no apology necessary for inserting, in preference to other articles prepared for this week, the

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, sent to both Houses of Congress, at the opening of their present session.

SIR, DECEMBER 8, 1801.

THE circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practised, of making by personal address the first communications between the Legislative and Executive branches, I have adopted that by message, as used on all subsequent occasions throughout the session.—In doing this, I have had principal regard to the convenience of the Legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers, on subjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence resulting to the public affairs.—Trusting that a procedure, founded in these motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave, through you, Sir, to communicate the enclosed message, with the documents accompanying it, to the honourable the House of Representatives, and pray you to accept, for yourself and them, the homage of my high respect and consideration. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The honourable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.

It is a circumstance of sincere gratification to me, that on meeting the great council of the nation, I am able to announce to them, on grounds of reasonable certainty, that the wars and troubles, which have for so many years afflicted our sister nations, have at length come to an end; and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilst we devoutly return thanks to the Beneficent Being, who has been pleased to breathe into them the spirit of conciliation and forgiveness, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude, to be thankful to him that our own peace has been preserved through so perilous a season, and ourselves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practise and improve those arts which tend to increase our comforts. The assurances indeed of friendly disposition received from all the powers with whom we have principal relations, had inspired a confidence that our peace with them would not have been disturbed. But a cessation of the irregularities which had afflicted the commerce of neutral nations, and of the irritations and injuries produced by them, cannot but add to this confidence; and strengthens at the same time, the hope that wrongs committed on unoffending friends, under a pressure of circumstances, will now be reviewed with candour, and will be considered as founding just claims of retribution for the past, and new assurances for the future.

Among our Indian neighbours also a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails; and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and the practise of husbandry, and of the houshould arts, have not been without success: That they are become more and more sensible of the superiority of this dependence for cloathing and subsistence, over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing;—and already we are able to announce, that instead of that constant diminution of numbers produced by their wars and their wants, some of them begin to experience an increase of population.

To this state of general peace with which we have been blessed, one only exception exists.—Tripoli, the least considerable of the Barbary states, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, and had permitted itself to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The stile of the demand admitted but one answer. I sent a small squadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with assurances to that power of sincere desire to remain in peace; but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack. The measure was seasonable and salutary. The Bey had already declared war in form. His cruisers were out. Two had arrived at Gibralter. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded, and that of the Atlantic in peril. The arrival of our squadron dispelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruisers having fallen in with and engaged the small schooner Enterprize, commanded by Lieutenant Sterret, which had gone out as a tender to our larger vessels, was captured, after a heavy slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our citizens on that element, will, I trust, be a testimony to the world, that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us seek their peace; but a conscientious desire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race; and not to its destruction. Unauthorized by the Constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defence, the vessel being disabled from committing further hostilities, was liberated with its crew. The Legislature will doubtless consider, whether, by authorising measures of offence also, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adversaries. I communicate all material information on this subject, that in the exercise of the important function, confided by the Constitution to the Legislature exclusively, their judgment may form itself on a knowledge and consideration of every circumstance of weight.

I wish I could say that our situation with all the other Barbary states was entirely satisfactory. Discovering that some delays had taken place in the performance of certain articles stipulated by us, I tho't it my duty, by immediate measures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourselves the right of considering the effect of departure from stipulation on their side. From the papers which will be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the measure of their demands, or as guarding against the exercise of force on our vessels within their power; and to consider how far it will be safe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their present posture.

I lay before you the result of the Census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the ensuing rates of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate this rapid growth, and the prospect it hold up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others in some future day, but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men, susceptible of happiness, educated in the love of order, habituated to self-government, and valuing its blessings above all price.

Other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations now taking place, so desirable for the whole world, may for a season affect this branch of revenue, yet, weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licences, carriages and refined sugars: to which the postage on newspapers may be added, to facilitate the progress of information: and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of the public debts, and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, or untoward events may change this prospect of things, and call for expences which the imposts could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not, perhaps, happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure.

These views, however, of reducing our burthens, are formed on the expectation that a sensible, and at the same time a salutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpose, those of the civil government, the army and navy, will need revisal. When we consider that this government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of these states; that the states themselves have the principal care of our persons, our property and our reputation; constituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive; whether offices and officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injurious-

y to the service they were meant to promote. I will cause to be laid before you an essay towards a statement of those, who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the treasury, or from our citizens. Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be completely traced in a first trial—Among those who are dependent on Executive discretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unnecessary. The expences of diplomatic agency have been considerably diminished. The inspectors of internal revenue, who were found to obstruct the accountability of the institution, have been discontinued.—Several agencies, created by Executive authority, on salaries fixed by that also, have been suppressed, and should suggest the expediency of regulating that power by law, so as to subject its exercises to Legislative inspection and sanction. Other reformations of the same kind will be pursued with that caution which is requisite, in removing useless things, not to injure what is retained. But the great mass of public offices is established by law, and therefore by law alone can be abolished. Should the Legislature think it expedient to pass this roll in review, and to try all its parts by the test of public utility, they may be assured of every aid and light which Executive information can yield. Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge; that it never may be seen here that, after leaving to labour the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard.

In our care too of the public contributions, entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition: by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount, by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, as prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands, shews that, with attention, they may be made an important source of receipt. Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, will shew that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations, necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be affected by such modifications of the system of expence as you shall think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the Secretary at war, on mature consideration of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus, no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up in time of peace for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference, where an enemy may chuse to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighbouring citizens, as formed into a Militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely, not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time shew themselves, in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect: nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia, which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

The provision of military stores on hand, will be laid before you, that you may judge of the additions still requisite.

With respect to the extent to which our naval preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear; but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union, will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted, for actual service in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made, as will appear by papers now communicated, in providing materials for seventy-four gun ships, as directed by law.

How far the authority given by the Legislature for procuring and establishing scites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood, and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubt. A statement of the expences already incurred on that subject shall be laid before you. I have in certain cases, suspended or slackened these expenditures, that the Legislature might determine whether so many yards are necessary as have been contemplated. The works at this place are among these permitted to go on: and five of the seven frigates directed to be laid up, have been brought and laid up here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of Executive administration, as well as its agents, and where yourselves also will be guided by your own view, in the legislative provisions respecting them, which may from time to time be necessary. They are preserved in such conditon, as well the vessels as whatever belongs to them, as to be at all times ready for sea on a short warning. Two others are yet to be laid up so soon as they shall have received the repairs requisite to put them also in a sound condition. As a superintending officer will be necessary at each yard, his duties and emoluments hitherto fixed by the Executive, will be a more proper subject for Legislation. A communication will also be made of our progress in the execution of the law respecting the vessels directed to be sold.

The fortifications of our harbours, more or less advanced, present considerations of great difficulty. While some of them are on a scale sufficiently proportioned to the advantages of their position, to the efficacy of their protection, and the importance of the points within it, others are so extensive, will cost so much in their first erection, so much in their maintenance, and require such a force to garrison them, as to make it questionable what is best now to be done. A statement of those commenced or projected, of the expences already incurred, and estimates of their future cost, as far as can be foreseen, shall be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is necessary in the laws respecting this subject.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our pros-

perity, are then most thriving when left most free to individual enterprize. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed. If in the course of your observations or enquiries they should appear to need any aid, within the limits of our constitutional powers, your sense of their importance, is a sufficient assurance they will occupy your attention. We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious solicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will soon be placed. How far it can be relieved, otherwise than by time, is a subject of important consideration.

The judiciary system of the United States, and especially that portion of it recently erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of Congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several states, and now lay before Congress, an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, and of those which were depending, when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid.

And while on the judiciary organization, it will be worthy your consideration, whether the protection of the inestimable institution of juries has been extended to all the cases involving the security of our persons and property. Their impartial selection also being essential to their value, we ought further to consider whether that is sufficiently secured in those states, where they are named by a marshal depending on executive will, or designated by the court, or by officers depending on them.

I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controls a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land?—Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The Constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required, sufficient to develope character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us? With restrictions, perhaps, to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag; an abuse which brings so much embarrassment and loss on the genuine citizen, and so much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavour should be spared to detect and suppress it.

These, fellow-citizens, are the matters respecting the state of the nation, which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your consideration at this time.—Some others of less moment, not yet ready for communication, will be the subject of separate messages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wisdom of the union. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as in my power, the Legislative judgment, or to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and temperance of your discussion will promote, within your own walls, that conciliation which so much befriends rational conclusion; and by its example, will encourage among our constituents that progress of opinion which is tending to unite them in object and will. That all should be satisfied with any one order of things is not to be expected; but I indulge the pleasing persuasion that the great body of our citizens will cordially concur in honest and disinterested efforts, which have for their object to preserve the general and state goverments in their constitutional form and equilibrium; to maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home; to establish principles and practices of administration favourable to the security of liberty and property, and to reduce expences to what is necessary for the useful purposes of government.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA REPOSITORY.

THE BACHELOR presents his compliments to the *Maid* and the *Cross Old Maid*. He has been, and is at present much engaged in business of far greater importance to the public than even the marriage of any of the three could be; but he hopes in a few days to be able to answer them both. He would indeed have ere this attended to the *Maid* at least, if he had even been obliged to sacrifice his rest to the purpose, had he not had cogent reasons for supposing them to be only two "*abominable male animals.*"

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA REPOSITORY.

The Dessert.

SONNET X.

TO REFLECTION.

Reflection, as a mirror fair,
Discloses truly what we are,
And what we ought to be. E——.

HAIL! mighty Pow'r, that mov'st the sentrint mind,
Soul of all soul, and Judgment's arbiter—
Thou dost the noblest principles confer,
And teachest man for what he was design'd.

How keenly-piercing is thine eagle-eye!
How swift it traverses whole ages thro';
Scanning existing worlds, creating new,
And learning both thro' time & space to fly!

Thou mark'st where Reason and where Instinct join:
Dost Nature's dignity and foible shew;
Point to all solid joy and bliss below;
Then lead to happier scenes in worlds divine.

Enchanting Pow'r! by all mankind confess'd,
Be thou the charming inmate of my breast.

AMYNTOR.

Marriages.

MARRIED...In this City....On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. Charles Dinger, to Miss Margaret Wiley....On the 12th, by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Samuel Singleton, to Miss Sarah Kernon.....On the 13th, by the Rev. Mr. Helmuth, Mr. Thomas Diehl, Merchant, to Miss Helena Jacoby, daughter of Leonard Jacoby, Esq....On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Wylie, Mr. Wm. Wallace, to Miss Mary Guilliland, both of Southwark.

.....At Elizabethtown, on the 9th inst. Samuel Denham merchant, to Miss Ann Maria Hampton, daughter of Jonathan Hampton, Esq. of the said place.

Deaths.

DIED...In this City....On the 5th, Æt. 33 Mrs. Catherine Pancake, late consort of Col. Philip Pancake....On the 12th inst. Mr. Thomas Canby merchant, in the 74th year of his age... On the 14th, inst. Mrs. Margaret Heister, wife of Mr. John Heister, of Reading, and daughter of Mr. John Fries of this city, Merchant.

.....At his seat in Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 25th ult. in the 66th year of his age, Gen. Wm. Darke.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Address to Amyntor*"—"*Aurelia, a Scrap,*" and several other communications received this week, will be duly attended to.

TEMPLE of the MUSES.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA REPOSITORY.

CARD

TO J. C. ON HIS ODE TO INNOCENCE.

AMYNTOR's compliments to friend *J. C.*—
And thanks him for that liberality,
And delicacy, which so sweetly smil'd
In *Innocence* his truly *simple* child.
Its brow so modest, yet its eye so keen,
So sharp its wit, yet aspect so serene;
In all its features so much genius plays,
While Fancy gives it *more* than *rainbow*-rays,—
That "he who runs may read," who reads must know,
That from *J. C.* alone such traits could flow;
J. C.! whose vast capacity of mind
Takes in all knowledge of all human kind—
From little school-boys, learning A B C,
To Newtons sailing in immensity.

Pardon the muse, who, partial to your fame,
Expresses thus her admiration-flame;
Soon will she give a livelier tribute due,
To Science, Learning, Poetry and You.

As Comets' visits to the earth are rare,
Wonder excite, and make the vulgar stare;
And, when from us they go, on tour sublime,
Shine bright in record on the page of Time:
So, Genius such as yours, with peerless rays,
Lights in our Western hemisphere a blaze,
That shall insure your excellence and name.
A niche distinguish'd in the Fane of Fame.
Thus shall that name no more a *cypher* be,
But GREAT SCRIBLERUS;—that the world may see
Columbia can discern, and will reward
Talents and merits worthy her regard:
Hence, like your glorious namesake fam'd of old,
You'll live in adamant, and blaze in gold;
Poets and Authors all shall bow to you,
Great Bard of *Pathos* and of—BATHOS too!
Nay, start not—blush not—do not seek to hide,
That worth which soon shall be your greatest pride:
Remember, your dear friend your picture draws,
Who fears not censure, nor yet seeks applause;
Conscious, that Truth and Virtue will prevail,
When CRITICS' *sneers* and RHYMSTERS' *nonsense* fail.
Well do I know, that innate *Modesty*
Wou'd always keep you from the public eye;
And your sweet prose, and poems half divine,
To drear obscurity's fell shades consign:
That you, so great a stranger to all art,
Ne'er felt one *Vanity* invade you heart;
But as sincerely strive to shun all praise,
As others fly for wealth's or honour's blaze.
Henceforth, from praise you shall no longer run;
Already your Eulogium is begun—
Completed half—but, pray what makes you start?
You know, it must be finish'd part by part;
And, rest assur'd, altho' the work be long,
You shall not see it in a *seesaw* song.
Thus, of the plan I'll here a hint suggest,
That you may form some notion of the rest:
Yet, do not hastily condemn my plan,
But it with all its parts together scan.

In just gradation, "pointing to the skies,"
Like a fair pyramid, your works arise.
The base, with various tropes and figures grac'd,
Resembles AFRIC'S NATIVES,* clime and waste:
Here heat, to *sable Innocence* insures
An intellect and mind as *light* as yours.
Then opens fairer to th' admirer's view,
An EDUCATION-PLAN* of varied hue;
Here many a half-form'd thought, and sentence, plays
Motley as broken flax on windy days.
Next GRAMMAR* shines, and shines supremely bright,
With your own native unassisted light:
Here, all at random, *points and marks* advance,
And, as they please, in sweet confusion dance.
Now, as the apex of the learned pyre,
See MOON-STRUCK FEVER* sweep the trembling lyre:
Glories, fierce-glaring, form her crowning wreath,
And to th' astonish'd world stream dread and death;
While *Slender*, ghastly phantoms flit around,
And yell her vict'ries in a hideous sound:
Here, rhyme and reason hold continual jars,
And sense and nonsense wage eternal wars—
Blest "lights and shades! whose well-accorded strife,
"Give the full force and colour of the life."
Immortal pyre! Immortal be thy praise,
When marble columns fall, and time decays:
With laurel crown'd, thou shalt the Fates defy,
And, like SCRIBLERUS' fame, shalt never, never die!

Excuse, if this a card's small bounds exceed;
I do not mean t' offend, "indeed and deed:"
Soon, if you wish, you shall the sequel see;
Till then, I'm your's—"Adieu! Remember me."
AMYNTOR.

* Verbum sapienti.

ON A GENTLEMAN MARRYING A *MISS ROD.*

THE wedded State has oft been stil'd
The *scourge* of joys 'tis odd,
Its chastening hand though Damon knew,
He bending kissed the *Rod.*

LINES

BY G. S. CAREY,

On a Lady requesting a celebrated Artist to engrave her a Seal, representing the Figure of Truth attired in a Mantle.

WHEN Truth was seen attir'd in days of yore,
She then, 'tis told, a spotless mantle wore,
White as the mountain snow, pure as her mind,
That Envy's self could scarce a blemish find;
But Falsehood finding Truth was much admir'd,
Her breast, at once, with jealous rage was fir'd;
Pluck'd the light vest that hung with matchless taste,
From her fair shoulders wreathing round her waste;
Which left a naked emblem to the eye,
A monument of innate modesty:
But Mira (ever to her laws betroth'd)
Had often wish'd to see the maiden cloth'd,
A milk-white garment gave—quite griev'd to see,
That truth resembled—bare Necessity.

On a Lady presenting the Author with a Seal which had the Figure of HOPE *upon it.*

By the Same.

WHEN on the pliant wax this seal is laid,
Hope with her various emblems is pourtray'd.
Useless the gift—already on my mind
You've made impression of a deeper kind.
My seal accept—I'll place (my love to speak)
Hope on my *lip*, and press it to your cheek.

Answer to the REBUS *in the 8th page of the last number.*

MISS MARY SIMPSON.

ANSWER TO THE ENIGMATICAL LIST OF YOUNG LADIES IN OUR LAST.

15. *Miss Campbell*	16. *Miss Tod*
17. *Miss Biddle*	18. *Miss Simpson*
19. *Miss Ashmead*	20. *Miss Lane*
21. *Miss Nathans*	22. *Miss Pratt*
23. *Miss Jacoby*	24. *Miss Phillips*
25. *Miss Shields*	26. *Miss Wilson*
27. *Miss Wager*	28. *Miss Gratz*

*** *Subscriptions for this Paper received at the Office, No. 51, South Third-street, price 6¼ cents each number, payable every four weeks; or three dollars a year to those who pay in advance—Subscribers at a distance either to pay in advance, or procure some responsible person in the City, to become answerable for the money as it becomes due.*